Amendments to the Claims:

1-26. (Canceled)

27. (Currently amended) A compound that inhibits PTP-1B (SEQ ID NO:1) and that interacts with at least one of the PTP-1B exosite-forming residues selected from the group consisting of Glu-186; Ser-187; Pro-188; Ala-189; Leu-192; Asn-193; Phe-196; Lys-197; Arg-199; Glu-200; Leu-272; Glu-276; Gly-277; Lys-279; Phe-280; Ile-281; and Mct-282, wherein the compound includes a cyclic moiety and the compound is capable of forming a hydrogen bond, a salt bridge, or a van der Waals contact with at least one of the exosite-forming residues.

- 28. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 wherein the cyclic moiety is an aryl group.
- 29. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 wherein the cyclic moiety is a heteroaryl group.
- 30. (Canceled)
- 31. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 wherein the interaction is an amide-carbonyl, amide hydroxyl, or amide imidazole hydrogen bond, and the distance between the donor and acceptor atoms is between about 2.7 Angstroms and 3.3 Angstroms, or is a hydroxyl-hydroxyl or hydroxyl-carbonyl hydrogen bond, and the distance between the donor and acceptor atoms is between about 2.5 Angstroms and about 3.0 Angstroms.

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- 32. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 wherein the interaction is a salt bridge that forms between an amino group and a carboxylic acid group, and the distance between the amino and carboxylic acid groups is about 2.5 Angstroms to about 4.0 Angstroms.
- 33. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 wherein the interaction is a van der Waals contact and is between a carbon or heteroatom in the compound and a carbon or a heteroatom in an exosite-forming residue and the distance between the carbon or heteroatom in the compound and a carbon or heteroatom in the residue is between about 2.0 Angstroms to about 5.0 Angstroms.
- 34. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 33 wherein the distance of the atoms participating in the van der Waals contact is between about 2.5 and about 3.5 Angstroms.
- 35. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 which is an isolated compound that is at least 99% pure as measured by weight.
- 36. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 27 wherein the compound does not comprise a polypeptide or an amino acid residue.
- 37. (Previously presented) A compound that inhibits TC-PTP and that interacts with at least one of the TC-PTP exosite-forming residues, wherein the compound includes a cyclic moiety and the compound is capable of forming a hydrogen bond, a salt bridge, or a van der Waals contact with at least one of the exosite-forming residues.

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38. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the cyclic moiety is an aryl group.

- 39. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the cyclic moiety is a heteroaryl group.
- 40. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the exosite-forming residues are selected from the group consisting of Glu-186; Ser-187; Pro-188; Ala-189; Leu-192; Asn-193; Phe-196; Lys-197; Arg-199; Glu-200; Met-272; Glu-276; Gly-277; Lys-279; Cys-280; Ile-281; and Lys-282 of TC-PTP.
- 41. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the interaction is an amide-carbonyl, amide hydroxyl, or amide imidazole hydrogen bond, and the distance between the donor and acceptor atoms is about 2.7 Angstroms and 3.3 Angstroms, or is a hydroxyl-hydroxyl or hydroxyl-carbonyl hydrogen bond, and the distance between the donor and acceptor atoms is between about 2.5 Angstroms and about 3.0 Angstroms.
- 42. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the interaction is a salt bridge between an amino group and a carboxylic acid group, and the distance between the amino and carboxylic acid groups is about 2.5 Angstroms to about 4.0 Angstroms.
- 43. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the interaction is a van der Waals contact between a carbon or heteroatom in the compound and a carbon or a heteroatom in an exosite-forming residue and the distance between the carbon or heteroartom in the compound and a carbon or heteroatom in the residue is between about 2.0 Angstroms to about 5.0 Angstroms.

- 44. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 43 wherein the distance of the atoms participating in the van der Waals contact is between about 2.5 and about 3.5 Angstroms.
- 45. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 which is an isolated compound that is at least 99% pure as measured by weight.
- 46. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 37 wherein the compound does not comprise a polypeptide or an amino acid residue.
- 47. (Previously presented) A method of identifying an exosite inhibitor of PTP-1B comprising:
 - a) contacting the exosite of PTP-1B with a test compound; and
 - b) determining the activity of PTP-1B.
- 48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 47 wherein the activity of PTP-1B is the removal of a phosphate group on a substrate upon binding to the active site of PTP-1B.
- 49. (Previously presented) A method of identifying an exosite inhibitor of PTP-1B comprising:
- a) contacting a test compound with PTP-1B having one or more amino acid residues selected from the group consisting of Glu-186; Ser-187; Pro-188; Ala-189; Leu-192; Asn-193; Phe-196; Lys-197; Arg-199; Glu-200; Leu-272; Glu-276; Gly-277; Lys-279; Phe-280; Ile-281; and Met-282; and
 - b) determining the activity of PTP-1B.

50. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49 further comprising the step of identifying the exosite inhibitor of PTP-1B by comparing the activity of PTP-1B in the presence of the test compound with the activity of the exosite mutant of PTP-1B in the presence of the test compound.

- 51. (Previously presented) The method of claim 50 further comprising the step of preparing a pharmaceutical composition by admixing the inhibitor compound identified with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
- 52. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49 wherein the exosite inhibitor is an organic polycyclic aromatic compound.
- 53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49 wherein the residue is selected from the group consisting of Asn-193, Phe-196, Lys-197, Arg-199; Glu-276, and Phe-280.
- 54. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49 wherein the residues are Asn-193 and Phe-196.
- 55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49 wherein the residues are Asn-193 and Phe-280.
- 56. (Previously presented) A method of identifying an exosite inhibitor of TC-PTP comprising:
 - a) contacting the exosite of TC-PTP with a test compound; and
 - b) determining the activity of TC-PTP.

- 57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 56 wherein the activity of TC-PTP is the removal of a phosphate group on a substrate upon binding to the active site of TC-PTP.
- 58. (Previously presented) A method of identifying an exosite inhibitor of TC-PTP comprising
- a) contacting a test compound with TC-PTP having one or more amino acid residues selected from the group consisting of Glu-186; Ser-187; Pro-188; Ala-189; Leu-192; Asn-193; Phe-196; Lys-197; Arg-199; Glu-200; Met-272; Glu-276; Gly-277; Lys-279; Cys-280; Ile-281; and Lys-282 of TC-PTP; and
 - b) determining the activity of TC-PTP.
- 59. (Previously presented) The method of claim 58 further comprising the step of identifying the exosite inhibitor of PTP-1B by comparing the activity of TC-PTP in the presence of the test compound with the activity of the exosite mutant of TC-PTP in the presence of the test compound.
- 60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 further comprising the step of preparing a pharmaceutical composition by admixing the inhibitor compound identified with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
- 61. (Previously presented) The method of claim 59 wherein the exosite inhibitor is an organic polycyclic aromatic compound.
- 62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 58 wherein the residue is selected from the group consisting of Asn-193; Phe-196; Lys-197; Arg-199; Glu-276; and Cys-280.

- 63. (Previously presented) The method of claim 58 wherein the residues are Asn-193 and Phe-196.
- 64. (Previously presented) The method of claim 58 wherein the residues are Asn-193 and Cys-280.